

STRUCTURE AND METHODS OF FABRICATING BINDING
LAYERS FOR A LI-ION POLYMER BATTERY

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a lithium-ion secondary battery wherein anodes and cathodes are separated and bound by two different porous layers of polymeric materials containing particulate matter, and methods for fabricating the
10 same.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Lithium-ion polymer batteries are fabricated by various methods. In U.S. Patent 5,536,278 an electrolyte film, previously prepared, is heated and laminated to a first
15 electrode. The second electrode is then laminated to the laminated first electrode.

In U.S. Patent 5,778,515 an electrode film and a separator film are formed then laminated after use of a pre-
20 lamination solvent on the surface at least one of the films.

In U.S. Patent 6,024,773 a separator film is coated on both sides with a binder resin solution so as to bond the electrodes with the separator film separating them.

In U.S. Patent 5,348,824 polymer based amorphous
25 compositions are melt extruded in the form of a thin film directly on the positive electrode of a lithium battery.

In all of the processes in which a sheet or film is formed, the composition of the separator material is limited to

polymers having satisfactory mechanical strength for forming a thin film and for carrying out the laminating process with the electrodes. Use of particulate material in the polymer, to any great extent, is nearly impossible with any polymer as the mechanical strength is decreased further with the addition of the particulate material. In melt extended polymers, the porosity is difficult to control and is typically low.

Those disadvantages and other are overcome with use of the present invention.

10

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is concerned with a Li-ion polymer battery and methods for its fabrication. Two layers of differing polymeric materials are provided, in non-sheet form, to separate and bind adjacent anodes and cathodes (electrodes) of the battery. The layers contain a particulate material to increase porosity of the layers. The differing polymeric materials have specific solubility requirements which are described below.

20

The battery has at least one anode and at least one cathode which is in opposing spaced relationship to each anode. Two layers of differing porous separators/binders are intermediate each anode and cathode to maintain the spacing and to bind each anode to each cathode. A non-aqueous electrolyte fills the pores of the separators/binders. Each separator/binder consists of a polymer and particulate material. A first separator/binder is made up of polymer P_1 and particulate

25

material M_1 ; the second separator/binder is made up of polymer P_2 and particulate material M_2 . The polymers and particulate materials must have solubility properties such that P_1 is soluble in solvent S_1 , P_2 is soluble in solvent S_2 , P_1 is non-soluble in solvent S_2 , P_2 is non-soluble in solvent S_1 , M_1 is non-soluble in S_1 , and M_2 is non-soluble in S_2 .

Preferred structures of the batteries are a prismatic form (stacked) and a cylindrical form (wound). Fabrication is carried out by three fabricating methods. In all of the methods the first separator/binder, in which the polymer is dissolved in a solvent, is applied to the electrodes in such a manner that a single layer of the first separator/binder will be present between each anode and cathode in the completed battery. The first separator/binder is then dried. The second separator/binder is provided in differing manners in each of the three methods, however the polymer of the second separator/binder is in at least a partially dissolved condition while the electrodes are in a stacked form in order that the electrodes are bound in either the prismatic or cylindrical form when the second separator/binder is dried by evaporation of the solvent S_2 .

In a first method the electrodes are stacked while the second separator/binder is not fully dried and in a tacky condition.

In a second method the electrodes are stacked with only the first separator/binder between them and the second separator/binder is infiltrated to between the electrodes and

then dried.

In a third method the electrodes are stacked with a first and a second separator/binder, in a dried condition, between them; solvent S_2 is then infiltrated to between the electrodes so as to at least partially dissolve polymer P_2 such that when dried the electrodes will be bound together.

Final fabrication of the batteries, in all three methods, includes providing a non-aqueous electrolyte to fill the pores of the separators/binders and packaging the electrodes and electrolyte.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

In order that the invention may be more readily understood, reference is made to the accompanying drawings in which:

FIG. 1 is a vertical section of a portion of a battery of the invention showing the alternating anodes and cathodes and the intermediate layers of separator/binder, the battery having a prismatic structure;

FIG. 2 is a schematic drawing of a battery of the invention, the battery having a cylindrical structure;

FIGS. 3a, 3b, 3c are drawings for describing fabricating steps carried out for the first method of fabrication of the invention for a prismatic battery;

FIGS. 4a, 4b, 4c are drawings for describing alternative fabricating steps to steps shown in FIGS. 3a-3c carried out for the first method of fabrication of the invention

for a prismatic battery;

FIGS. 5a, 5b, 5c, 5d and 5e are drawings for describing fabricating steps carried out for the second method of fabrication of the invention for a prismatic battery;

5 FIGS. 6a, 6b, 6c and 6d are drawings for describing alternative fabricating steps to steps shown in FIGS. 5a-5e carried out for the second method of fabrication of the invention for a prismatic battery;

 FIGS. 7a, 7b, 7c, 7d and 7e are drawings for
10 describing fabricating steps carried out for the third method of fabrication of the invention for a prismatic battery;

 FIGS. 8a, 8b, 8c, 8d and 8e are drawings for describing alternative fabricating steps to steps shown in FIGS. 7a-7e carried out for the third method of fabrication of the
15 invention for a prismatic battery;

FIG. 9 is a schematic drawing of completely fabricated battery of the invention;

 FIGS. 10a, 10b and 10c are drawings for describing fabricating steps carried out for a first method of fabrication
20 of the invention for a cylindrical battery;

FIG. 11 is a drawing for describing fabricating steps carried out for a second method of fabrication of the invention for a cylindrical battery;

 FIGS. 12a, 12b and 12c are drawings for describing
25 fabricating steps carried out for a third method of fabrication of the invention for a cylindrical battery;

FIG. 13 is a graph for showing a first set of testing conditions carried out on a prismatic battery of the invention fabricated by method 1;

5 FIG. 14 is a graph for showing the results of the test carried out using the conditions shown in FIG. 13;

FIG. 15 is a graph for showing a second set of testing conditions different from the set of FIG. 13 carried out on the same prismatic battery of the invention fabricated by method 1;

10 FIG. 16 is a graph for showing the results of the test carried out using the conditions shown in FIG. 15;

FIGS. 17-24 are graphs for showing a third set of testing conditions and corresponding results, for a prismatic battery fabricated by the first method, but using a differing separator/binder than that of the battery of FIGS. 13-16;

15 FIG. 25 is a graph for showing a fourth set of testing conditions carried out on a battery of the invention fabricated by method 1, but using differing separators/binders than previous method 1 examples;

20 FIG. 26 is a graph for showing the results of the test carried out using the conditions shown in FIG. 25;

FIG. 27 is a graph for showing a fifth set of testing steps carried out on a wound type battery of the invention fabricated by method 2;

25 FIG. 28 is a graph for showing the results of the test carried out using the conditions shown in FIG. 27;

FIG. 29 is a graph for showing the results of a sixth

test carried out on a cylindrical (wound) battery of the invention fabricated by method 3.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

5 The battery of the present invention is a rechargeable battery having at least one anode and one cathode (electrodes) in spaced relationship and a liquid electrolyte disposed in the space between them in order that ions can pass freely between the anode and the cathode. To be of practical use, the battery
10 of a prismatic form consists of a plurality of anodes and cathodes, in spaced relationship, with the liquid electrolyte occupying each space. Two possible configurations for Li-ion batteries are described: 1) a battery having substantially flat anodes and cathodes stacked in an alternating arrangement,
15 referred to as "prismatic" battery, and 2) a battery having a single elongated anode and a single elongated cathode stacked and then wound in a coil fashion, usually about a core, referred to generally as "cylindrical" battery.

 In order to maintain the spaced relationship and avoid
20 contact and a short circuit between the anodes and the cathodes, and, in order to bind the anodes and the cathodes into a structure requiring no external means for support, two layers of separator/binder, configured to have a high level of porosity, are provided between each anode and cathode. Both of the layers
25 act as
separators and as binders and contain the electrolyte in their pores.

Referring to FIG. 1, an example of the prismatic arrangement, anodes 30 are stacked in an alternating manner with cathodes 32. The cathodes can consist of any known cathode structure, for example an aluminum foil having formed on its surfaces a positive electrode active material layer such as complex oxides of lithium such as LiCoO_2 . Other active material layers can consist of lithiated manganese oxide, lithiated nickel oxide, and combinations thereof. The anode can consist of any known anode structure, for example a copper foil having formed on its surfaces a carbonaceous material such as carbonaceous graphite. Other examples of electrodes include metallic lithium, lithium, lithium alloys, aluminum, and lithium intercalation materials such as carbon, petroleum coke, activated carbon, graphite, and other forms of carbon known in the art. Other substrate foils can consist of gold, nickel, copper alloys, and copper plated materials.

A first separator/binder layer 34 and a second separator/binder layer 36, made up of particulate materials and polymers P_1 and P_2 respectively, fill the space between the anodes and cathodes.

In FIG. 2, a cylindrically shaped arrangement of an anode and a cathode is shown having anode 38, cathode 40 and two separator/binder layers 34a and 36a in the space between the anode and cathode. The anode and cathode material can be similar to those described for the prismatic arrangement.

Referring to FIG. 1, intermediate each anode and cathode are two layers of separators/binders, 34 and 36 which

maintain a separation between each anode and cathode and act as a binder to hold the anodes and cathodes in position. No means external to the electrodes are necessary to maintain the structure of the battery. The separators/binders are applied to the electrodes as a liquid and the method of application is described below. The liquid separators/binders are prepared by dissolving polymers in a solvent to obtain a polymeric solution followed by adding a particulate material to the solution. For example, PVC (polyvinylchloride) is dissolved in THF (tetrahydrofuran). If polymer P_1 is dissolved in solvent S_1 , and polymer P_2 is dissolved in solvent S_2 , a requirement of the invention is that P_1 is soluble in S_1 and non-soluble in S_2 ; and that P_2 is soluble in S_2 and non-soluble in S_1 . For example, P_1 could be PVC; S_1 could be THF; P_2 could be PEO (polyethylene oxide); and S_2 could be methanol. The polymeric materials can be roughly categorized as hydrophilic and hydrophobic. The following tables present possible combinations that can be used which follow the above requirements. The tables do not include all possible combinations. Any hydrophilic polymeric material from Table I can be used with any hydrophobic polymeric material from Table II.

TABLE I (Hydrophilic)

POLYMER	SOLVENT
PEO (polyethylene oxide)	methanol
PPO (polypropylene oxide)	methanol
polycarbonate	methanol/chloroform
PMMA (polymethyl methacrylate)	ethanol
PVP (polyvinyl pyrrolidone)	methanol

TABLE II (Hydrophobic)

5

POLYMER	
PE/PP (polyethylene/polypropylene)	heptane
PVC (polyvinylchloride)	tetrahydrofuran
polystyrene	tetrahydrofuran
PAN (polyacrylonitrile)	DMF (dimethyl sulfoxide)
PAN (polyacrylonitrile)	DMSO (dimethyl sulfoxide)

It is also possible to select polymer/solvent combinations for both the first and second separator/binder layers from within either Table I or Table II and still comply with the solubility requirements stated above.

As discussed above, for a Li-ion battery to operate, it is necessary that an electrolyte be present in the separation between the electrodes in order that ions can move freely between the electrodes. In order to provide porosity in each separator/binder a particulate material is added to the dissolved polymer prior to its application to the electrodes. A

preferred particulate material is borosilicate glass fibers. Other materials can include particulate materials such as: oxide particles such as magnesium oxide, calcium oxide, strontium oxide, barium oxide, boron oxide, aluminum oxide,
5 silicon oxide; synthetic or natural zeolites; silicates such as borosilicate, calcium silicate, aluminum polysilicates; cellulosic materials such as wood flours, and glass materials such as microbeads, hollow microspheres, flakes; or particulate materials in the fiber form such as: polyester fibers, nylon
10 fibers, rayon fibers, acetate fibers, acrylic fibers, polyethylene fibers, polypropylene fibers, polyamide fibers, polybenzimidazole fibers, borosilicate glass fibers, and wood fibers.

An example of a liquid separator/binder for
15 application to an electrode is: 0.5gm of PVC dissolved in 20gm of THF to which 9.5gm of borosilicate is added. In a preferred embodiment the borosilicate is prepared as glass fibers which have been processed in a ball mill for approximately 24 hours. After the ball mill processing the fibers are in a powder form.

20 A second example of a liquid separator/binder for application to an electrode is: 1gm of PEO dissolved in 30gm of methanol with 5gm of borosilicate added.

A separator/binder, prepared as indicated above, upon being applied to the electrode and dried, produces a porous
25 layer wherein the particulate material is coated with the polymer and bound to the surface of the electrode. The solvent of the applied material is substantially completely evaporated

in the drying process leaving voids between the polymer-coated particles as the polymer shrinks back as the solvent evaporates. In a subsequent fabricating step a liquid electrolyte is provided which fills the voids of each separator/binder layer
5 between the electrodes.

FIGS. 3a through 12c show various steps for three different methods of fabricating Li-ion batteries of the invention. Prismatic type batteries are described first, followed by cylindrically structured batteries.

10 In a first step of the first method, FIG. 3a, anode 30 is coated on one side with a first separator/binder 34 and dried. A preferred method of coating which applies to all the following examples is to prepare the separator/binder by combining the polymer, the solvent, and the particulate material
15 and continually stirring the mixture for a period of about 8 to 12 hours. The stirring is carried out until the polymer and the particulate material in suspension is homogeneous. The length of time for stirring is dependent upon the polymer type and the particulate material. Following preparation of the
20 separator/binder, a bar coating process, using a metallic net to control thickness, is carried out. The thickness of the coating is controlled to be between 10 and 200 μm . Preferably, the thickness is controlled to be between 30 and 60 μm . With the use of metallic nets of differing thickness the coating
25 thickness can be regulated. However, other methods resulting in a similar uniform coating can be used. In the present first method of fabricating, following coating of the first

separator/binder, 34, drying is carried out to evaporate the solvent. Complete drying however is not necessary at this stage of fabrication.

In a second step of the first method, FIG. 3b, the cathode 32 is coated with a second separator/binder 36 prepared in the same manner as discussed above. However, this coating is not completely dried. While the second separator/binder, 36, is still at least tacky on cathode 32, the anode 30, having the dried coating of the first separator/binder, 34, is layered with the cathode 32 as shown in FIG. 3c so as to bind the stack of electrodes. The process is repeated to obtain the number of layers desired.

The polymers P_1 and P_2 of the first and second separator/binder respectively (FIGS. 3a-3c) have the solubility restrictions discussed above. Since polymer P_1 is not soluble in the solvent S_2 of polymer P_2 , polymer P_1 is not dissolved when placed in contact with the liquid (at least tacky) polymer P_2 in the step shown in FIG. 3c. As a result P_1 remains solid in the uniform layer as applied and thus guarantees the separation between the electrodes. Additionally the layer of the second separator/binder, 36, containing polymer P_2 adds to the separation between the electrodes. As can be seen in FIG. 3c anode 30 is bound to the first separator/binder layer 34, the first separator/binder layer 34 is bound to the second separator/binder layer 36, and the second separator/binder layer 36 is bound to cathode 32. No additional support means is required to maintain the structure of the battery. Additional

alternating anodes and cathodes can be added in a similar manner to produce a battery of a selected size and capacity. After assembling the desired number of electrodes, the assembly is preferably dried under a vacuum at 120 C for 8 hours. The coatings applied to each electrode cover the area necessary to be opposed by the adjacent electrode. The uncoated portions of the electrodes extend from sides of the stack, as shown in FIG. 1, and are connected electrically in subsequent steps of the assembly as is known in the art.

The specific sequence of coating and relative arrangement of the two separator/binder layers as shown in FIGS. 3a - 3c is not unique. Any procedure resulting in a first separator/binder layer and a second separator/binder layer between each anode and cathode is acceptable. However, during assembly the first separator/binder layer must be applied and dried and the second layer must be at least tacky when stacking takes place.

An alternate first method of fabrication is shown in FIGS. 4a to 4c. In FIG. 4a two anodes 30 are coated with the first separator/binder 34 on both sides and dried. In FIG. 4b one cathode 32 is coated with the second separator/binder layer 36. In the final step, FIG. 4c, the anodes 30 and cathode 32 are stacked while the second separator/binder 36 is at least still tacky. Additional layers can be added in a similar manner.

Steps described above, (FIGS. 3a-3c), along with subsequent steps to complete fabrication of the battery include:

1) coating one side of one electrode (e.g. anode) with the first separator/binder layer 34

2) drying the first layer 34

3) coating one side of one opposite electrode (e.g. cathode) with the second separator/binder layer 36

4) stacking the electrodes while the second layer, 36, is still at least tacky

5) adding additional anodes and cathodes in a similar manner for a selected number of electrodes

6) drying the completed stack of electrodes

7) providing the desired electrical connections to the electrodes

8) infiltrating an electrolyte to the pores of the two separator/binder layers of the stack of electrodes

9. placing the stacked electrodes into a suitable container and sealing the container

In order to prevent moisture from being present within the sealed container, steps 8 and 9 are preferably carried out in a dry room. Electrolytes, discussed below, are non-aqueous, and the presence of moisture is detrimental to the operation of the battery.

In the above examples and following examples, the percent of particulate material in the first separator/binder (by weight) is in the range of 50-98%; the percent of particulate material in the second separator/binder (by weight) is in the range of 50-98%. The preferred percent for the first separator/binder is in the range of 80-97%. The preferred

percent for the second separator/binder is in the range of 70-92%.

A second method of fabricating a battery of the invention is presented in FIGS. 5a through 5e. In a first step of the second method, FIG. 5a, anode 30 is coated with the first separator/binder, 34, and dried. In step 2, FIG. 5b, cathode 32 is coated with the first separator/binder 34 and dried. Steps 1 and 2 are repeated for a selected number of anodes and cathodes. In step 3, FIG. 5c, the prepared anodes and cathodes are loosely stacked in a manner such that a single layer of the first separator/binder, 34, is present between each alternating anode 30 and cathode 32. In step 4, FIG. 5d, the second separator/binder, 36, is infiltrated to spaces between the dried layers 34 and opposed uncoated electrode surfaces. The step can be carried out by immersion in the liquid or by any other means. FIG. 5e shows the completed assembly having alternating anodes 30 and cathodes 32 with a layer of each separator/binders 34 and 36 between them. The requirements of polymers P_1 and P_2 of first and second separator/binders 34 and 36, stated above, are especially important in the present method in order that the dried first layer with polymer P_1 remains undissolved and maintained at the uniform thickness which was applied in steps 5a and 5b.

FIGS. 6a-6d show an alternative manner of fabrication using the second method. In FIG. 6a anode 30 is coated with the first separator/binder 34 on both sides and dried. A plurality of additional anodes are likewise prepared. In a second step,

FIG. 6b, the prepared anodes are loosely stacked, in an alternating manner with non-coated cathodes. In a third step, FIG. 6c, the loosely stacked electrodes are infiltrated with the second separator/binder so as to add a second separator/binder layer 36 between each dried first separator/binder layer 34 and the non-coated surface of cathode 32 as shown in FIG. 6d. This same process can be used, for example, by coating cathodes and stacking them with non-coated anodes.

Steps described above (FIGS. 6a-6d), along with subsequent steps to complete fabrication of the battery include:

- 1) coating both sides of electrodes (e.g. anodes) with the first separator/binder layer 34
 - 2) drying the first layer 34
 - 3) loosely stacking the coated electrodes in an alternating manner with non-coated electrodes (e.g. cathodes)
 - 4) infiltrating the loosely stacked electrodes with the second separator/binder 36
 - 5) drying the stack of electrodes
 - 6) providing the desired electrical connections to the electrodes
 - 7) infiltrating an electrolyte to the pores of the two layers of the stack of electrodes
 - 8) placing the stacked electrodes into a suitable container and sealing the container
- Steps 7 and 8 are preferably carried out in a dry room.

A third method of fabricating a battery of the

invention is presented in FIGS. 7a - 7e. In FIG. 7a anode 30 is coated on both sides with the first separator/binder 34 and dried. In a second step, FIG. 7b, cathode 32 is coated on both sides with the second separator/binder 36 and dried. The anodes
5 and cathodes are then stacked in an alternating manner as shown in FIG. 7c. In a next step the stacked electrodes are infiltrated with the solvent S_2 of the second separator/binder 36 by immersion of the stack in solvent S_2 so as to dissolve at least a portion of the polymer P_2 as shown in FIG. 7d. In a
10 final step, FIG. 7e, the stacked electrodes are dried so as to bind the electrodes together. The completed stack of electrodes have a layer of the first separator/binder and a layer of the second separator/binder between each anode and cathode.

FIGS. 8a - 8e show an alternate manner of fabrication
15 using the third method. In FIG. 8a anode 30 is coated on both sides with the first separator/binder 34 and dried. Then, the second separator/binder 36 is applied on top of the first separator/binder and dried.

FIG. 8b shows cathode 32 which is free of any coating
20 of a separator/binder. In FIG. 8c a plurality of coated anodes and non-coated cathodes are stacked in an alternating manner. In a next step, FIG. 8d, the stacked electrodes are emersed in solvent S_2 so as to dissolve at least a portion of the second separator/binder 36. And, in a final step, FIG. 8e, the
25 assembly is dried thereby bonding each anode to each cathode.

Steps of FIGS. 7a-7e along with subsequent steps to complete the fabrication of the battery include:

1) coating both sides of an electrode (e.g. anode)
with the first separator/binder 34

2) coating both sides of an unlike electrode (e.g.
5 cathode) with the second separator/binder 36

3) repeating steps 1 and 2 for a plurality of anodes
30 and cathodes 32

4) stacking a plurality of coated electrodes

5) infiltrating solvent S_2 of polymer P_2

10 6) drying the stack of electrodes

7) providing the desired electrical connections to the
electrodes

8) infiltrating an electrolyte to the pores of the two
layers of the stacked electrodes

15 9) placing the stacked electrodes into a suitable
container and sealing the container

Steps 8 and 9 are preferably carried out in a dry
room.

Although it is shown to apply the second
20 separator/binder on top of the first separator/binder only in
the third method of fabrication, a similar procedure can also be
carried out with the first method. In the first method, the
second separator/binder is not completely dried prior to
performance of the next step.

25 A fully fabricated battery of the invention is shown
schematically in FIG. 9. Stacked anodes, 30, and cathodes, 32,
have one layer of separator/binder 34 and one layer of

separator/binder 36 between each electrode. The stacked electrodes and layers of separator/binder can be prepared by any of the methods describes above as all of the methods result in substantially the same battery. An electrolyte, 42, fills the pores of all of the layers of separator/binder between the electrodes. Conductors 44 and 46 connect all of the anodes and cathodes, respectively, and extend out of sealed container 48 as electrical leads at 50 and 52. Various means for connecting the anodes and cathodes are known in the art. One method of connecting the electrodes (not shown) is to spot-weld a nickel mesh to the electrode ends which extend from the electrode stack.

Various containers are known in the art. One example of a container is an aluminum foil bag, laminated, at least on an internal surface, with a polymer such as PE or PP.

As discussed above, a battery of the invention can have a cylindrical (wound) structure. A cylindrical or hexahedron shaped core is preferred for winding the coated electrodes about. The three methods of fabrication described for prismatic batteries can be used to fabricate cylindrical batteries. One example of each of the methods is described below. One skilled in the art can devise alternative variations to achieve the same results.

In FIG. 10a an elongated anode 30a is coated on both sides with the first separator/binder 34 and dried. Elongated cathode 32a is coated on both sides with the second separator/binder 36, FIG. 10b. While the second

separator/binder 36 is still at least tacky the coated anode and cathode are rolled about a core in coil form as shown in FIG. 2 and dried. The dried

5 cylindrically shaped battery is bound in that shape by the two separator/binder layers without any additional structure.

In the second method of fabricating a cylindrical battery of the invention, described with reference to FIG. 11, the battery is fabricated by coating an elongated anode, 30a, on both sides with the first separator/binder 34 and dried. In a
10 second step the coated elongated anode is rolled with an elongated non-coated cathode about a core. A separation between the first separator/binder 34 and the non-coated surface of the elongated cathode is infiltrated with the second
15 separator/binder 36 such as by immersion. In a final step, the coiled anode and cathode are dried to bind each anode to each cathode as in FIG. 2.

A third method of fabricating a cylindrical battery of the invention is described with reference to FIGS. 12a-12c. In
20 FIG. 12a, an elongated anode 30a is coated on both sides with the first separator/binder 34 and dried. In a second step, FIG. 12b, elongated cathode 32a is coated on both sides with the second separator/binder 36 and dried. The coated elongated anode and cathode are stacked and rolled about a core in coil
25 form. The rolled electrodes are infiltrated, such as by immersion, with the solvent S_2 of polymer P_2 so as to dissolve at least a surface portion of the polymer P_2 without any effect on

the first separator/binder 34 layer having polymer P_1 . FIG. 2 shows the completed structure having a continuous anode 30a and a continuous cathode 32b with one layer of separator/binder 34 and one layer of separator/binder 36 between them. The structure is bound in the coil shape by the dried polymers without any external structure. Other procedures for producing cylindrical batteries using the three general methods of fabrication are also possible.

Lithium-ion batteries fabricated with use of the above three methods have numerous advantages over batteries fabricated by known methods such as using a continuous film or sheet formed of a polymer. Examples of the advantages of the present invention are:

1) Many different polymers can be used for the separating and binding layers without consideration of their mechanical properties. In batteries fabricated using a continuous film formed of a polymer only certain polymers having certain mechanical properties can be used.

2) Previous concerns for "pin holes" in a continuous polymeric film is not a concern with the present method. Even if a "pin hole" would be present in one of the layers, the second layer would prevent physical contact of the anode and cathode.

3) The batteries of the present invention require no external structure to hold the electrodes in position. The layers of polymeric material bind the electrodes. As a result, no steel case is required which increases the thickness and

weight of the resultant battery.

4) The separator/binder layers can be very thin, since mechanical strength and pin hole problems are not the concern, thereby a very thin battery can be constructed.

5) Most of the fabrication can take place outside a dry room. Polymer films for battery fabrication of the prior art are usually handled in a dry room so as to prevent the absorption of moisture in the film, which is difficult to remove after fabrication. In the present invention only the final steps are carried out in a dry room.

6) In comparison with batteries having a polymer film in sheet form with layers of polymers on each face provided for binding between the film and each electrode, the present battery has one less interface between polymeric material layers. Imperfect interfaces can result in an increase of electrical resistance.

7) Since the layers of separator/binder fill substantially the entire space between the electrodes, the liquid electrolyte is absorbed in a sponge-like manner and is substantially contained, thus no extra liquid electrolyte is required.

8) The present method can be used on any known electrode materials.

9) Since the two separator/binder layers are intimately bound to the electrode surfaces, excellent wettability of the electrode surfaces is achieved.

10) The battery is a solid bound structure with

substantially no voids intermediate the anodes and cathodes.

11) The binding effect is better with the two separator/binder layers compared with binding carried out on the surface of the conventional sheet separator film.

5

Experimental testing was carried out on batteries fabricated by the three methods of fabrication of the invention. Testing conditions and experimental results are shown graphically in FIGS. 13 to 29.

10

In all of the experiments having a prismatic form, the foil of the cathodes had a dimension of 4 cm. x 3.8 cm. with an active cathode material on each foil surface covering an area 3 cm. x 3.8 cm.. The foil of the anodes had a dimension of 4 cm. x 4 cm. with an active anode material on each foil surface covering an area 3 cm. x 4 cm.

15

Also in all of the experiments the cathode foil was aluminum coated with a cathode active material of LiCoO_2 . It should be noted that other cathode materials are possible. The anode foil was copper coated with an anode active material of carbonaceous graphite, similarly, other anode materials are possible.

20

Example 1 was carried out using a battery fabricated by the first method of fabrication. The first separator/binder was prepared by dissolving 0.5gm of PVC in 20gm of THF, and then adding 9.5gm of glass particles prepared as described above and stirred until the desired homogeneity, described above, was obtained. The second separator/binder was prepared by

25

dissolving 1gm of PEO in 30gm of methanol, and then adding 5gm of the glass particles. The mixture was stirred to the same desired homogeneity.

The first separator/binder was applied to both sides
5 of the cathodes, using the bar coating process, to a thickness of about 50 μm and dried by evaporating the THF. The second separator/binder was then applied to both sides of the anodes, using the bar coating process, to a thickness of about 50 μm . Prior to the complete evaporation of the solvent methanol the
10 anodes and cathodes were stacked as shown in FIG. 1. The electrode stack consisted of 11 cathodes and 10 anodes. A nickel mesh was spot welded on the extending anode side and on the extending cathode side to serve as current collectors for the resultant battery. The electrode stack was dried under
15 vacuum at 120 C for 8 hours and then packed in a polymer-laminated aluminum foil bag. A liquid electrolyte, (1 M LiPF_6 in EC/DMC wt ratio 1:1) was added to the battery pack and the pack sealed. The electrolyte component EC/DMC is ethylene carbonate/dimethyl carbonate. The resultant battery was then
20 pressed with one-ton pressure for 10 minutes just prior to testing. The steps of adding the electrolyte and sealing the pack were carried out in a dry room.

The experimental testing to determine discharge capacity was carried out as follows and is depicted graphically
25 in FIG. 13:

- 1) The battery was charged and then discharged at a current of .15A for a first cycle, then charged and discharged

for 10 cycles. Charging conditions were .3A constant charge to 4.2V, then constant voltage charge at 4.2V until the current < .15A. Discharging conditions were .3A constant discharge until the voltage = 2.8V. The current of .3A results in a full charge or full discharge being carried out in about 2 hours. A charging/discharging rate of such is referred to as a C-rate of C/2. In FIG. 13, the first charge/discharge cycle is not shown. Current (amps) is indicated by the line C and voltage (volts) is indicated by the line V. The horizontal axis indicates test time expressed in seconds. The results of the discharge capacity test are shown in FIG. 14. The horizontal axis indicates the cycle number and the vertical axis indicates the discharge capacity expressed in mAh. A discharge capacity of about 550 mAh resulted for each of the cycles.

In example 2, a second discharge capacity test was carried out on the same battery as example 1 using a different C-rate for discharging. The testing conditions are depicted graphically in FIG. 15. 10 charging/discharging cycles were carried out at a discharge C-rate of C/1, that is a current of .5A, and a charging C-rate of C/2, that is a current of .3A. As in graph 13, current (amps) is indicated by the line C and voltage (volts) is indicated by line V. The horizontal axis indicates time in seconds.

The results of the discharge capacity test are shown in FIG. 16. A discharge capacity of about 520 mAh resulted for each of the cycles. The cycles are indicated as cycles 11 through 20 as the second test was carried out on the same

battery as the first test.

In example 3, a third discharge capacity test was carried out using a battery fabricated by the first method of fabrication. All of the fabricating steps were the same as
5 Example 1 except the polymer P₁ was prepared by dissolving .5gm of copolymer PE/PP (PE content about 60%) in 20gm of Heptane, then mixing in 9.5gm of the glass particles described above. The following testing conditions, table III, were carried out.

T A B L E III

Test	Cycle	Charging Conditions	Discharging Conditions
A	1-10	300 mA constant charge to 4.2V then constant voltage of 4.2V until current < .15A	300 mA constant discharge until voltage was 2.8V
B	11-20	"	500 mA constant discharge until voltage 2.8V
C	21-30	"	700 mA constant discharge until voltage 2.8V
D	31-60	"	1A constant discharge until voltage 2.8V

The test conditions are depicted graphically, and the discharge capacities for tests A, B, C and D are indicated graphically in FIGS. 17-24. In FIGS. 17, 19, 21 and 23 current (amps) is
15 indicated by the line C, and voltage (volts) is indicated by the line V. The various results can be seen in FIGS. 18, 20, 22 and 24.

In a fourth example, the battery was fabricated by the first method of fabrication. All of the fabrication steps were

the same as example 1 except the number of electrode layers and the polymers were different. The test battery consisted of five cathodes and four anodes. The first separator/binder was prepared by dissolving 0.5gm of polystyrene in 20gm of THF
5 (tetrahydrofuran) then adding 5gm of ball milled borosilicate fibers. The second separator/binder was prepared by dissolving 1gm of PVP in 20gm of methanol then adding 9.5gm of ball milled borosilicate fibers.

Testing conditions are depicted graphically in FIG.
10 25. The battery was first charged and discharged at a current of .07 amps. After the first cycle the battery was charged at a current of .2 amp (approximately C/1 in C-rate) with a constant voltage charge of 4.2V, and a discharge current of .2 amp.

The results of 5 cycles of the test are shown
15 graphically in FIG. 26.

In a fifth example, the battery consisted of one anode and one cathode wound about a hexahedron shaped core and fabricated by the second method of fabrication. The cathode dimensions were 3.8 cm. x 25.2 cm. with an active material
20 coating of 3.8 cm. x 24.2 cm. on one side and 3.8 cm. x 18.2 cm. on the other side. The anode had dimensions of 4 cm. x 26.3 cm. with active material of 4 cm. x 25.3 cm. on one side and 4 cm. x 20.3 cm. on the other side. The core was fabricated using copper foil. The first separator/binder was prepared by
25 dissolving 0.5gm of PVC in 20gm of THF (tetrahydrofuran) then adding 9.5gm of ball milled borosilicate fibers. After coating and drying the first separator/binder on both sides of the

cathode, both the cathode and uncoated anode were wound on the core. The wound electrodes were then dipped in a liquid containing 1gm of PEO, 30gm of methanol and 5gm of ball milled borosilicate for about 2 minutes. After removal from the liquid
5 the assembly was dried in a vacuum oven at 120 C for 12

hours. In a dry box, the electrolyte 1M LiPF₆ in EC/DMC wt. ratio 1:1 was added.

FIG. 27 graphically depicts the testing conditions.
10 The battery was first charged and discharged at a current of .15A. The battery was then charged and discharged for 10 cycles with charging at a current of .3A (approximately C/1-in C-rate) with a constant voltage charge at 4.2 volts, and a discharge current of .3A. The performance of the battery is shown
15 graphically in FIG. 28.

In a sixth example, the battery consisted of one anode and one cathode wound about a cylinder shaped core and fabricated by the third method of fabrication. The cathode had dimensions of 3.8 cm. x 24 cm. with active materials of 3.8 cm.
20 x 23 cm. on one side and 3.8 cm. x 21.7 cm. on the other side. The anode had dimensions of 4 cm. x 24 cm. with active material of 4 cm. x 23 cm. on one side and 4 cm. x 19.2 cm. on the other side. A glass fiber reinforced cylinder was used as the core.

The cathode was coated on both sides with a
25 composition consisting of 1gm of PE/PP, 40gm of TCE, and 5gm of ball milled borosilicate fibers. The anode was coated on both sides with a composition consisting of 1gm of PEO, 30gm of

methanol, and 5gm of ball milled borosilicate fibers. After coating and drying the anode and cathode coatings, the anode and cathode were wound on the core. The assembly was then immersed in the solvent of the second separator/binder, that is methanol, so as to dissolve at least a surface layer of the second separator/binder. The assembly was then dried in a vacuum oven at 120 C for 12 hours. After drying the assembly was transferred to a dry box where a liquid electrolyte, 1M LiPF₆ in EC/DMC wt. ratio 1:1, was added.

The battery was cycled between 4.2 and 3.0 volts at a constant current of .05A. The capacity versus cycle number for the first 20 cycles of testing are shown in FIG. 29.

While specific material, dimensions, fabricating steps, etc. have been set forth for purposes of describing embodiments of the invention, various modifications can be resorted to, in light of the above teachings, without departing from Applicants' novel contributions; therefore in determining the scope of the present invention, reference shall be made to the appended claims.